

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BRYAN AND SEWALL CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR YOURSELF OR COUNTRY FRIENDS SUBSCRIBE TO THE WEEKLY DISPATCH. IT WILL BE SENT TO ANY POST-OFFICE ADDRESS FOR THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS. AS IT IS ISSUED IN TWO PARTS, ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS, THE PRICE NAMED IS REALLY ONLY ONE CENT PER COPY-AND WE PAY THE POSTAGE.

FAIRCHILD'S ADMISSION.

While Major McKinley's letter is all that could be reasonably desired by the Democrats, I don't see how we can do anything else than put a third ticket in the presidential arena. We have practically committed ourselves to such a course. WE WANT TO SEE THE DEFEAT OF THE CHICAGO TICKET, AND WE SHALL TRY TO DRAW AWAY AS MANY VOTES AS WE CAN FROM IT.

WE feel that this defeat can best be accomplished by a third ticket. Of course, WE WILL FIND NO FAULT WITH THOSE OF OUR FRIENDS WHO CAST A STRAIGHT VOTE FOR MCKINLEY-Ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild.

BE LIKE OUR UNION MEN.

There can be but one Democratic party in Virginia. That is the party of the people-the country people as well as the town people-the party that sent delegates to Stanton and to Chicago; the party whose nominees Bryan and Sewall are. And our party is the only party that is truly entitled to use the name "Democratic" in connection with the election which is to take place on November 24.

It is a question whether the tickets that are to be printed on the official ballot should be designated by the names "Democratic," "Republican," "Prohibition," etc., but if they are to be so designated, the Bryan ticket is the only ticket that can be properly termed Democratic.

According to the new Virginia statute, though the names of the electors of each party are to be printed under the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, the voter may designate his preference for any candidates for President and Vice-President by scratching the names of the other candidates for President and Vice-President, and the ballots will be counted as they would be counted if the names of the electors had been scratched.

The names to go on each ticket must be furnished to the Secretary of the Commonwealth at least thirty days before November 24. It then becomes the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth immediately to notify the Secretary of each Electoral Board of each city or county of the State. This done, it becomes the duty of the electoral boards of the several counties and cities within the State within twenty days preceding the election to cause to be printed the official ballot provided for by the Virginia law.

Our party is the national Democratic party, and Bryan and Sewall were nominated by the National Democratic Convention, and our ticket, therefore, is the national Democratic ticket, and is the only one that can be so recognized by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Indianapolis party is in no sense Democratic. The people did not elect the delegates which formed its State convention, of which its "national convention" was the creature. It is an attempt to deceive the public for it to call itself Democratic, when its confessed purpose is to help the Republicans and "down" the Democrats. Under these circumstances, it would better appear upon the official ballot if there is to be any designation of it at all as "the assistant Republican ticket," or as "the decoy ticket," and we submit that either name would better describe it than "Democratic" would.

And we would have Virginians remember that the bolters are not organizing for work in Virginia in any campaign only, but for many campaigns. There is a good understanding between the "sound-money leaders" of Richmond and the Republicans, and we doubt not that on November 24 there will be a complete coalition organization covering all parts of this State. And this coalition will not only do us all the mischief that it can at the coming election, but will be on hand to fight us next year, when gubernatorial and senatorial

TWO OF RICHMOND'S NEEDS.

Our people have had many object lessons this summer, demonstrating the desirability of, if not the absolute necessity for, a union stock-yard and rigid cattle and meat inspections here. Bees, sheep, and hogs are now driven through the streets-yards. Many of the depots to have been taken from the cars, in which they have been confined for days, stagger along as if they were drawing in last breaths. It is common enough to see them drop in their tracks, not having strength enough to continue on their way until they have rested. Sometimes, however, they fall to rise no more. On hot days, when the hogs reach a square that has been freshly watered they come to a full stop and insist upon having a walk. And so great is their desire it takes the most furious lashings from the drovers to make them move on. Of course, this is hog nature, but the sight presented is a disagreeable one to a city that aspires to metropolitan distinction.

All this goes to show, of course, that bees, sheep, and hogs often reach this city hungry, thirsty, wearied, and, in some cases, sick unto death. And the public mind is inevitably driven to the conclusion that there ought to be some provision of law which will make it certain that such stock are not slaughtered until they have recuperated and been inspected.

Our cattle dealers and butchers are, as a class, good and reliable men; but other cities have seen the necessity for adopting precautions such as we refer to, and why should not we?

It is our duty to provide not only against unreliable men, but careless men. Now, if Richmond had a union stock-yard, at which all of the railway companies might empty their loads of cattle, the cattle could have immediate attention at the yard. As it is, fatigued and feeble as the cattle must be upon arrival here, they are driven long distances before they can reach the slaughter-yards. They ought to be driven right off the cars into pens and there fed and watered and rested. That is the custom in most of the considerable cities of this country, and we earnestly trust that it will not be long before it is adopted here.

WE do not know exactly what has been proposed by the Board of Health with respect to cattle inspections, but it ought to be enacted into law. That will at least be a step in the right direction. Perhaps the establishment of a union stock-yard will soon follow. But whether it does or not, the inspector will keep a sharp eye on cattle reaching the city at this season of the year. The result will be that the public mind will be relieved of some of the forebodings that now fill it, as we see miserable-looking hogs and bees staggering along our streets, going in the direction of Bacon's-Quarter branch.

TWO GREAT ORATORS.

"And has it come to this, that at the end of the nineteenth century we are to rediscuss all the problems of the last twenty-five centuries? Are we again to discuss Agrarianism and Fourierism, and the vagaries of Riemel and the foolishness of Jack Cade? Are these questions again to be presented for disputation and settlement at the bar of American public opinion?" (Applauded.)

"Shall a few of the half-educated people of this country, who have the gift of eloquent speech, reopen all the settled problems that statesmanship has at this time put behind it? (Applauded.)"

W. C. B. Breckinridge at the Indianapolis Convention.

We suppose that it will not be denied that Colonel Breckinridge was the biggest man in the Indianapolis convention. The convention stopped all other business to hear him, and he was applauded without stint. Now, seen from the foregoing extract how he spoke of the Bryan Democrats; especially of our speakers. See how this pure gold orator compared our cause with Jack Cade's. See how gently he talked of "the half-educated people of the country." See with what fine contempt he dismissed all the honest, earnest yeomen of our land, who, not having had the benefit of liberal education, yet have mastered the currency question, and have attempted to make known their views to their fellow-citizens.

All these Breckinridge would have shut their mouths. Yes, all ye "plain people" (as Mr. Cleveland used to call you), who meet at street corners, or in public parks, or at cross-roads' stores, or in workshops, or on the court-grounds-look here, Breckinridge wants you to shut up. He doesn't wish to hear anything more of your Agrarianism "and the foolishness of Jack Cade."

And the silver-tongued leader of the pure-gold Democrats also has a poor opinion of Mr. Bryan. He refers to him as "the young man who is now enlightening the world," and undoubtedly has a very contemptuous opinion of him. Bryan is an orator; so is Breckinridge. The world knows them both. It knows what each stands for.

Breckinridge could not have called down upon his gray head a severer judgment than that which he invites by compelling the public to compare him with Bryan.

Messrs. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, will shortly publish a new history of Virginia, in editions suitable for the library and for the school-room. The author of it is General Dabney H. Maury, one of the most distinguished officers that Virginia furnished to the Confederate army, one of the most loyal and loving sons that our Commonwealth ever had, and who has won distinction as a writer in his book, "The Recollections of a Virginian," and in numerous contributions to the periodical press. The design of his history is concisely set forth in the introduction, which we are permitted to copy, as follows:

I have been induced to write this little book in the hope of contributing to some extent the vituperation and misrepresentation which have been poured upon my people during the past thirty-five years. The school histories which are generally used in our schools have been the medium of creating false impressions in the minds of our children as to the conduct of their fathers.

I have freely availed myself of the admirable books of John Edgar Cook, Miss McGuffey, Mrs. S. P. Lee, and Philip A. Bruce.

I have not found occasion to tell the history of any other State or people, save Virginia's and her sons'. Her glories are all her own. She has no shame.

The following is the list of electors of the national Democratic party of Virginia:

FOR PRESIDENT.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

ELECTORS FOR VIRGINIA-

Electors-at-Large:

James W. Marshall, of Craig; William B. McIlwaine, of Dinwiddie; and Mr. Bruce.

District Electors:

First District-N. B. Wescott, of Accomac.

Second District-J. F. Hubbard, of York.

Third District-C. M. Wallace, Jr., of Richmond city.

Fourth District-W. E. Henning, of Powhatan.

Fifth District-N. H. Harrison, of Henry.

Sixth District-A. P. Staples, of Roanoke.

Seventh District-Henry V. Strayer, of Rockingham.

Eighth District-A. A. Lipscomb, of Alexandria.

Ninth District-D. S. Pollock, of Pulaski.

Tenth District-B. R. Harrison, of Amherst.

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A GREEK DREAM.

The troubles in Crete, taken in connection with the conviction that the dismemberment of Turkey is bound to become an accomplished fact in the near future, are said to have given rise to a recrudescence among the Hellenes of the hope of a restoration of their ancient empire. It is believed that the dismemberment of Turkey, when it comes, will extend as well to Asia Minor as to the Sultan's European domain, and it is urged that the natural partition would be under the laws of ethnology, thus giving to Greece the provinces in which the Greeks form a majority of the population. This, it is pointed out, would allot to Greece all the Greek islands, including Crete and Cyprus, all of Epirus, and the southern part of Albania and Macedonia, together with the coast of Asia Minor, the aggregate Greek population of which countries is some 2,500,000.

The Greek dream of a restored Hellenic empire along these lines is a very pretty one, but it is to be feared that a mighty change will have to come over the dream of the great Powers before it is realized. The dismemberment of Turkey will be an all-round grab-game among these Powers, each reaching out for strategic advantages, and sentiment, ethnological laws, and the eternal fitness of things will be found very little in evidence.

At first blush, it would seem that, owing to the religious sympathy between Russia and Greece, and Russia's past demands relative to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians in the Turkish provinces, the northern colossus would be inclined to foster the Hellenic restoration. But, as a matter of fact, Russia would be the Power to oppose it most vigorously. The restored empire, constituted as above indicated, would have a population of 5,000,000, the Greeks, twice the population of the Greeks to-day, and would, by alliance with the other Mediterranean Powers and Great Britain, be made a greater obstacle to Russian ambitions and designs than Turkey now is. It is, therefore, considered probable that, even if the other great European nations would consent to the suggested expansion of Greece, Russia would resent it, to the extent, if necessary, of precipitating a general European war.

A DISCORDANT SUGGESTION.

Question: Have you seen the new country almshouse that has just been constructed?

Jester: I have.

Question: What do you think of it?

Jester: Well, in my opinion, it is quite out of harmony with the purpose of its construction; it suggests riches.

Question: In what way?

Jester: It has wings.

THEY DIFFERED.

Lipper: There goes Downer. You know him, of course?

Chipper: Indeed I do.

Lipper: Then, you will agree with me, I guess, that he is a man of no account.

Chipper: No account, eh? Why, that man has such a big account at my store, that it worries me day and night to know how I'm going to collect it.

PUNNIMAN'S PAN.

Plyer: There are two men playing cards under a tree; I wonder what they are playing?

Punniman: What kind of tree is it?

Plyer: It's a pin-oak.

Punniman: Ah! Then they must be playing pinoche.

It is the live business-man who is generally in dead earnest.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS ON FREE COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Sir-A recent issue of the Examiner, a New York religious weekly, with a strong political bias, and, withal, a most ardent friend of the single standard, contained the following correspondence.

Rev. Mr. Pinkham, a friend of Dr. Andrews', wrote to him, asking the questions which follow. Additional interest is imparted to Dr. Andrews' utterances when it is borne in mind that he is the distinguished president of Brown University, in Providence, a life-long student of public questions, and was appointed not many years ago by President Cleveland as one of our country's representatives on the International Monetary Commission.

P. R. H.

1. Do you favor the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States without waiting for aid from other nations?

2. Could the United States, having adopted such free coinage, maintain the practical parity of the gold and the silver dollar?

3. Would not free coinage by the United States alone lead to a complete displacement of our gold? Why not?

4. Would not the effect of the recent increased production of gold as compared to silver be counterbalanced in the event of free coinage by the stimulus thus

given to silver-mining and by the influx of foreign silver?

5. Would not the advantages of free coinage be more than negated by the injury to our credit, thus causing a withdrawal of foreign capital?

In reply, President Andrews wrote: "My Dear Pinkham-I was delighted to receive your issue of the 4th, and will endeavor to answer your questions in the order as well as I can:

"1. I do.

"2. I believe so.

"3. I do not think so. People would not board or export gold in face of a movement rather to cheapen gold. It seems to me rather likely that the re-habilitation of silver by us would be the occasion of setting free vast amounts of gold now hoarded for military and other purposes.

"4. This is partly answered under the last. Further, there would be no influx of foreign silver. Undoubtedly, free coinage by the United States would increase the amount of silver produced, but the new silver could not be mined at so low a marginal cost as at present prevails. The marginal cost would be on the contrary increased with the output, so that the tendency from this source to lower the gold price of silver would be negated. The very prolific silver mines now are very few.

"5. Quite the reverse. After a possible first shock, our credit would improve. The course is inevitable, and that is at this moment the reason why foreign lenders are shy of our securities. There must be a change if we would avoid bankruptcy. With free coinage every one who would lend to us on a gold basis would be obliged to lend to us on a silver basis. The present time the most obvious considerations as it does at present on the silver question. This means that the money power seated in London, but which represents in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, is determined to continue the appreciation of gold, and determined, therefore, that the facts shall not be known. The bankers and the press are almost entirely under its influence. I think the money question at the present time the greatest question of civilization."

APPOINTMENTS FOR SPEAKING.

Headquarters Democratic State Committee, Rooms over 913 East Main street, Richmond, Va., September 6, 1896.

Speakers and their places of speaking are announced as follows:

N. B. WESCOTT.

Spotsylvania Courthouse, September 7th.

Fredericksburg (night), September 8th.

Spotsylvania (special), September 9th and 10th.

Caroline (special), September 11th and 12th.

Bowling Green, September 14th.

Tappanahock, September 21st.

Saluda, September 23d.

Montross, September 25th.

A. P. STAPLES.

Smithville, Monday, September 7th.

Campbell Courthouse, September 14th.

Roanoke Courthouse, September 21st.

H. W. FLOURNOY.

Gloucester, court-day, September 7th.

Prince George Courthouse, September 10th.

Caroline Courthouse, September 14th.

Amherst Courthouse, September 21st.

YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

William B. Pettit.

Powhatan, court-day, September 7th.

Louis, court-day, September 14th.

PERCY J. COLE.

Charlotte, court-day, September 7th.

Campbell, court-day, September 14th.

Roanoke Courthouse, September 21st.

H. D. FLOOD.

Rockbridge, court-day, September 7th.

Alleghany, court-day, September 8th.

Appomattox, court-day, September 10th.

Boutwell, court-day, September 14th.

Amherst Courthouse, September 21st.

Cumberland Courthouse, September 23d.

W. H. MANN.

Appomattox Courthouse, September 10th.

Prince Edward Courthouse, September 21st.

Prince Edward, September 21st.

McFarland's, Lunenburg, September 21st.

B. W. HUBBARD.

Alleghany, court-day, September 8th.

Appomattox, court-day, September 10th.

CHARLES J. JR.

Richmond City (night), September 10th.

Chesterfield, court-day, September 14th.

SAMUEL W. WILLIAMS.

Honaker, Russell county, September 7th.

Russell, court-day, September 8th.

City Court, court-day, September 14th.

Tazewell Courthouse, September 21st.

JOHN L. LEE.

Rockbridge, court-day, September 7th.

H. V. STRAYER.

Shenandoah, court-day, September 7th.

Rappahannock, court-day, September 14th.

Green Courthouse, September 14th.

Madison Courthouse, September 21st.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON.

Franklin, court-day, September 7th.

Franklin county (special), September 9th and 12th.

Floyd Courthouse, September 14th.

WILLIAM E. HENNING.

Greensville, court-day, September 7th.

J. B. MCABE.

Prince William, court-day, September 7th.

WILLIAM F. RHEA.

Pulaski Courthouse, September 7th.

GENERAL EPPA HUNTON.

Woodstock, September 7th.

HENRY R. POLLARD.

Nansemond Courthouse, September 14th.

J. F. HUBBARD.

Princess Anne Courthouse, September 7th.

WILLIAM B. MILLWAINE.

Williamsburg Courthouse, September 14th.

CAMM PATTESON.

Botetourt (Buchanan), (night), September 7th.

Fincastle, court-day, September 14th.

S. E. JONES.

Washington Heights, Roanoke county (night), September 8th.

Campbell Courthouse, September 14th.

A. C. ATKINSON.

Gooseland Courthouse, September 21st.

MARYUS JONES.

Mathews Courthouse, September 14th.

York Courthouse, September 21st.

Middlesex Courthouse, September 23d.

JAMES M. BECKHAM.

Culpeper Courthouse, September 21st.

R. S. PARKS.

Shenandoah Courthouse, September 7th.

Albemarle Courthouse, September 7th.

GENERAL CULLEN A. BATTLE.

Greensville Courthouse, September 7th.